

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

Please amend the specification on page 19, line 10 through line 12 as follows:

$R^{10}$  is in particular H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C(O)H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylcarbonyl. OR<sup>10</sup> is in particular OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, O-C(O)H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylcarbonyloxy. [[OR<sup>10</sup>]] SR<sup>10</sup> is in particular SH or S-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl.

Please amend the specification on page 73, line 15 through line 23 as follows:

It is furthermore possible to convert compounds of the formula I given below in which Y is a chemical bond and X is oxygen and compounds I in which X-R<sup>2</sup> is halogen and Y is a chemical bond by reaction with ammonia or a primary amine H<sub>2</sub>N-R<sup>21</sup> into compounds II in which W<sup>a</sup> is a group NH or NR<sup>21</sup> and [[Y-R<sup>20</sup>]] V-R<sup>20</sup> corresponds to the group R<sup>1</sup> (scheme 6). By alkylation with an alkylating agent R<sup>7</sup>-L in which L is a nucleophilically replaceable leaving group, for example halogen, (halo)alkylsulfonate, such as mesylate or triflate, or arylsulfonate, such as tosylate, these compounds can then be converted into the imides I in which Y is a chemical bond and X is a group NR<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>21</sup> corresponds to the radical R<sup>2</sup>.